

the U.S. desire to enter into arms negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Value of Limited BMD in Arms Control: The value of a limited BMD of the Safeguard type in our negotiations with the Soviet Union to limit the size of the thermonuclear forces in both countries, in my opinion, can be stated simply:

The portion of the system devoted to the protection of Minuteman has the obvious advantage of not requiring expansion of the Minuteman system or introduction of a new ground-based offensive-missile system should the U.S. become concerned about the development of a significant counter-force or first-strike capability by the Soviets. Therefore, we could still maintain a high-confidence assured-destruction policy with respect to the Soviet Union, while maintaining the same number of ground-based offensive missiles.

As I mentioned previously, the area-defense portion of the system, aimed at providing some protection for the population, has the distinct advantage of not forcing the President to implement formally an assured-destruction policy with respect to any limited-resource nation, such as the Chinese People's Republic, that might develop thermonuclear weapons and intercontinental delivery systems.

Concluding Remarks: In closing, I would like to make some further suggestions on arms control—four specific suggestions:

1. Introduction into the United Nations of a photographic-reconnaissance capability enabling it to publish, on a regular basis, photographs of the strategic forces and even the conventional forces deployed around the world.

2. Introduction into the United Nations of an early-warning satellite system for monitoring all launches and permitting the world body to publish their trajectories. This would make public all missile testing on a regular basis.

3. Declassification as rapidly as possible of all intelligence data pertinent to the size and technical complexity of the strategic forces throughout the world. The size and sophistication of the strategic forces in the U.S. and the Soviet Union are of such a magnitude that the disclosure of any information by the U.S. does not in any way compromise the security of either nation. The destructive power of these forces is so great that any disclosure of their technical performance characteristics is academic.

4. Restriction on the development of the technical capability by the Soviet Union or the U.S. of initiating a successful first strike against the ground-base forces. This basically would mean a restriction on the size and particularly the accuracy of any future missile systems. The USSR and the U.S. are mutually deterred, since a major portion of both populations are essentially hostages. But the forces required to accomplish that objective, the destruction of a major portion of the U.S. or Soviet population, are much smaller than the present U.S. and Soviet forces—by a factor of 70% to 80%. In fact, the size of the forces on either side is primarily determined by its ability to absorb a first strike. Therefore, a treaty to restrict the development of a first-strike capability could, if successfully implemented, mean that both the Soviets and ourselves could reduce the strategic offensive forces by about 75%. Of course, the major problem in implementing such an agreement is verification. The two technical problems would be to verify the number of warheads in each missile and, particularly, their accuracy. If such an agreement could be reached, however, a joint technical program between the Soviets and ourselves with the participation of the United Nations could be undertaken to develop verification techniques.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS—ARIZONA'S SECOND DISTRICT

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

— IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1976

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to place in the RECORD the results of my 1976 legislative questionnaire.

Nearly 15,000 constituents of the Second Congressional District of Arizona took the time and effort to respond to what was probably the most extensive questionnaire I have ever sent.

Mr. Speaker, I am gratified by the response to this questionnaire and by the many people who added their own personal remarks.

There are those who voice concern these days about voter apathy and distrust of government. I am proud of my constituents who have indicated by this response that they are aware of the issues of the day and they care enough to inform their Congressman of their views.

The questionnaire results follow:

1976 LEGISLATIVE QUESTIONNAIRE SECTION 1

(In this section respondents were asked to state whether they agreed strongly, tended to agree, had no opinion, tended to disagree or disagreed strongly. For purposes of tabulation we have combined "agree strongly" and "tend to agree", and have combined "disagree strongly" and "tend to disagree". The percentage difference between the totals of these two categories and 100% is those voters who registered "no opinion").

Energy, environment, and economy

1. To ensure competition among various types of energy, the large petroleum corporations should be prohibited from owning other energy sources, such as coal and uranium:

	Percent
Total agree.....	8,887 68.4
Total disagree.....	3,928 27.2

2. An oil company which produces oil should not be allowed to also own refineries or pipelines or gas stations:

	Percent
Total agree.....	6,516 45.2
Total disagree.....	6,921 47.9

3. More should be done to assure the safety of nuclear power plants even if such efforts raise costs and cause delays:

	Percent
Total agree.....	9,648 66.8
Total disagree.....	3,751 25.9

4. Federal spending on energy problems should place more emphasis on developing alternatives to nuclear power:

	Percent
Total agree.....	10,918 75.4
Total disagree.....	2,613 18.0

5. We can have both strong environmental protection regulations and a strong economy if we practice proper conservation and management of our resources:

	Percent
Total agree.....	12,666 88.0
Total disagree.....	1,284 8.9

6. In an effort to reduce inflation, Congress should decrease federal spending, even if this might increase unemployment and reduce projects of local benefit:

	Percent
Total agree.....	7,833 54.6
Total disagree.....	5,606 39.1

7. In the event of renewed high inflation, I would favor strict wage, price and profit controls:

	Percent
Total agree.....	9,161 64.0
Total disagree.....	4,419 30.8

8. More funds are needed for expanding and maintaining our national parks, forests and other public lands because of increasing recreational use by the public:

	Percent
Total agree.....	9,296 64.4
Total disagree.....	3,732 25.8

9. It should be federal policy to reduce unemployment to 3% through programs designed to stimulate the private sector. As a last resort, the Federal government should provide jobs to reach the 3% goal:

	Percent
Total agree.....	7,670 53.4
Total disagree.....	5,776 40.2

Foreign affairs

1. Present efforts to pursue better relations with the Soviet Union should continue:

	Percent
Total agree.....	10,321 71.5
Total disagree.....	3,250 22.6

2. Considerable savings in defense expenditures could be realized by eliminating cost overruns and by halting expensive and duplicative weapons systems such as the B-1 bomber and the Trident submarine:

	Percent
Total agree.....	9,042 63.3
Total disagree.....	3,900 27.3

3. The United States should continue its policy of assisting Israel's security by providing arms, equipment and civilian observers but not military forces:

	Percent
Total agree.....	8,911 61.7
Total disagree.....	4,290 29.7

4. The United States should continue its present policy of negotiating a new treaty with Panama concerning the future control and defense of the Panama Canal:

	Percent
Total agree.....	10,047 69.9
Total disagree.....	3,199 22.3

5. We should maintain a strong U.S. military force in South Korea:

	Percent
Total agree.....	5,290 36.9
Total disagree.....	7,812 48.9

6. The People's Republic of China in Peking should be fully recognized, even if doing so would jeopardize our relations with the Chinese government on Taiwan:

	Percent
Total agree.....	7,563 52.5
Total disagree.....	5,011 34.8

7. The United States should not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries through such covert means as secretly funding political parties and trying to arrange for the overthrow of existing governments:

	Percent
Total agree.....	11,303 78.1
Total disagree.....	2,513 17.4

8. The United States should take immediate steps to restrict our economic and military relations with the white-minority controlled governments of Rhodesia and South Africa:

	Percent
Total agree.....	7,229 50.2
Total disagree.....	5,037 34.9

Domestic affairs

1. Congress should more closely supervise the operations of the FBI, CIA and other intelligence agencies:

	Percent
Total agree.....	10,095 69.9
Total disagree.....	3,816 26.4

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2. A federally administered comprehensive health insurance program covering a broad range of services should be established by Congress:

	Percent
Total agree.....	7,549 52.2
Total disagree.....	5,958 41.1

3. Instead of comprehensive federal health program, I believe the U.S. government should establish a national health insurance program solely for catastrophic illness:

	Percent
Total agree.....	5,795 40.5
Total disagree.....	6,591 46.2

4. Legislation should be enacted to ban the sale of "Saturday-night Specials" and require a short waiting period before the sale of ordinary handguns:

	Percent
Total agree.....	10,177 70.5
Total disagree.....	3,710 25.7

5. Possession of small amounts of marijuana for personal use should be decriminalized as is the law in Oregon and California:

	Percent
Total agree.....	8,915 61.6
Total disagree.....	4,668 32.3

6. Social security should continue to be financed exclusively by payroll taxes rather than be partially subsidized by general taxes:

	Percent
Total agree.....	7,876 54.9
Total disagree.....	4,582 31.9

7. There should be an increase in the amount of money social security recipients may earn before their benefits are reduced, even though it would place greater demands on the Social Security Trust Fund:

	Percent
Total agree.....	10,114 70.8
Total disagree.....	2,636 18.4

8. A comprehensive new probe into the assassination of President Kennedy should be conducted:

	Percent
Total agree.....	4,969 34.5
Total disagree.....	7,646 53.0

9. The Federal Government should place much stricter regulations on interstate land sales:

	Percent
Total agree.....	8,368 73.9
Total disagree.....	1,621 14.3

10. Construction of the Central Arizona Project (CAP) should be continued:

	Percent
Total agree.....	9,033 63.4
Total disagree.....	2,449 17.2

11. State and local governments should adopt controls on land use to ensure that growth is coordinated with the expansion of tax supported services and environmental considerations:

	Percent
Total agree.....	11,052 76.9
Total disagree.....	2,302 16.1

12. We need a new state law which regulates the use and allocation of groundwater as a public resource rather than as, at present, the property right of the surface owner:

	Percent
Total agree.....	8,961 62.4
Total disagree.....	4,027 28.1

A special note

As you know, one of the most troublesome issues at both the national and local levels is the use of busing to remedy segregation in the public schools. Many proposals have been advanced in Congress to deal with this question. I am co-sponsoring a bill that would seek to find voluntary, community

initiated alternative ways to assure equal educational opportunities, the denial of which has prompted courts to order busing. Others would ban the use of busing without addressing underlying questions of education equality; still others would leave the whole question in the hands of the courts. Your responses to the following questions will help me to understand better your thinking on this critical issue.

1. As presently operated, our schools give every child a full and equal opportunity for educational development, regardless of economic or social background:

	Percent
Total agree.....	6,735 48.3
Total disagree.....	6,324 45.3

2. I would be willing to send my child to a school outside my immediate neighborhood if it offered a special curriculum not available elsewhere:

	Percent
Total agree.....	8,861 64.3
Total disagree.....	3,734 27.1

3. Although they may be initially somewhat more expensive than a conventional curriculum, I believe that bilingual, multi-cultural school programs should be expanded:

	Percent
Total agree.....	6,497 46.3
Total disagree.....	6,508 46.4

4. There are schools in my community where children receive an education inferior to the one at my neighborhood school:

	Percent
Total agree.....	3,264 29.6
Total disagree.....	4,080 73.1

5. There are schools in my community where children receive an education better than the one in my neighborhood:

	Percent
Total agree.....	3,305 24.9
Total disagree.....	5,290 39.7

6. If a court found that schools in my community unconstitutionally denied equal education to minority students, then busing of pupils to reduce concentration in minority schools would be an appropriate remedy:

	Percent
Total agree.....	3,134 22.7
Total disagree.....	9,754 70.5

SECTION 2

Please rank, in order of importance, the five issues that you think are the most important for the next Congress to work out: (Number from 1 to 5 the five issues you select.)

Tax reform

	Percent
1.....	3,593 36.3
2.....	2,334 23.6
3.....	1,671 16.9
4.....	1,260 12.7
5.....	1,029 10.4
Total.....	9,887 100.0

Energy conservation

	Percent
1.....	2,985 32.1
2.....	2,116 22.8
3.....	1,686 18.1
4.....	1,420 15.3
5.....	1,091 11.7
Total.....	9,298 100.0

National health insurance

	Percent
1.....	1,683 25.8
2.....	1,452 22.3
3.....	1,216 18.7
4.....	991 15.2
5.....	1,169 18.0
Total.....	6,511 100.0

Full employment legislation

	Percent
1.....	1,998 33.5
2.....	1,224 20.5
3.....	981 16.4
4.....	837 14.0
5.....	930 15.6
Total.....	5,970 100.0

Reform of the Federal bureaucracy

	Percent
1.....	3,901 41.1
2.....	2,132 22.5
3.....	1,501 15.8
4.....	1,060 11.2
5.....	902 9.5
Total.....	9,496 100.0

Congressional ethics

	Percent
1.....	2,396 35.7
2.....	1,197 17.8
3.....	1,124 16.7
4.....	942 14.0
5.....	1,058 15.8
Total.....	6,717 100.0

Reordering defense priorities

	Percent
1.....	1,400 23.3
2.....	1,400 23.3
3.....	1,279 21.3
4.....	983 16.3
5.....	954 15.9
Total.....	6,016 100.0

Revising agricultural subsidies

	Percent
1.....	1,005 20.8
2.....	803 16.6
3.....	978 20.2
4.....	985 20.3
5.....	1,070 22.1
Total.....	4,841 100.0

Arms control

	Percent
1.....	955 21.2
2.....	781 17.4
3.....	826 18.4
4.....	771 17.2
5.....	1,162 25.9
Total.....	4,495 100.0

Helping States provide equal and integrated education

	Percent
1.....	682 17.3
2.....	661 16.7
3.....	806 20.4
4.....	692 17.5
5.....	1,107 28.0
Total.....	3,948 100.0

Amnesty

	Percent
1.....	485 13.6
2.....	310 8.7
3.....	448 12.6
4.....	483 13.6
5.....	1,835 51.5
Total.....	3,561 100.0

Providing more housing assistance

	Percent
1.....	514 15.6
2.....	632 19.1
3.....	780 23.6
4.....	577 17.5
5.....	802 24.3
Total.....	3,305 100.0

Strengthening antitrust laws

	Percent
1.....	1,123 25.7
2.....	796 18.2

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3	933	21.4
4	703	16.1
5	811	18.6
Total	4,388	100.0

Oversight of intelligence-gathering agencies

		Percent
1	658	18.0
2	632	17.3
3	773	21.2
4	658	18.0
5	932	25.5
Total	3,653	100.0

Deregulation of natural gas

		Percent
1	674	19.1
2	711	20.2
3	883	25.1
4	586	16.6
5	667	18.9
Total	3,521	100.0

Federal assistance for State and local land use planning

		Percent
1	479	15.5
2	530	17.2
3	673	21.8
4	581	18.8
5	824	26.7
Total	3,087	100.0

Other

		Percent
1	958	46.8
2	227	11.1
3	250	12.2
4	190	9.3
5	422	20.6
Total	2,047	100.0

In setting budget priorities, Congress should spend:

Aid to the elderly

		Percent
Spend more	9,137	70.5
Spend less	826	6.4

Community development and housing

		Percent
Spend more	3,523	28.4
Spend less	4,734	38.0

Crime and drug control

		Percent
Spend more	8,650	66.2
Spend less	1,414	10.8

Energy research

		Percent
Spend more	10,962	84.0
Spend less	573	4.4

Foreign economic aid

		Percent
Spend more	721	5.7
Spend less	9,772	77.4

Highway and mass transportation construction

		Percent
Spend more	4,199	33.5
Spend less	3,518	28.1

Pollution control and environmental protection

		Percent
Spend more	6,992	54.6
Spend less	2,406	18.8

Aid to the poor and jobless

		Percent
Spend more	5,267	41.6
Spend less	3,451	27.2

Consumer protection

		Percent
Spend more	6,971	54.5
Spend less	2,085	16.3

*The difference between the percentages listed and 100% is the percent of those responding "No Opinion".

Education and vocational education

		Percent
Spend more	6,335	50.4
Spend less	1,999	15.9

Foreign military aid

		Percent
Spend less	458	3.6
Spend more	10,580	83.5

Health and medical research

		Percent
Spend more	8,464	66.2
Spend less	954	7.4

Military spending

		Percent
Spend more	2,953	23.1
Spend less	6,307	49.3

Social security and veterans' benefits

		Percent
Spend more	6,347	49.5
Spend less	1,510	11.8

Total budget

		Percent
Spend more	3,245	26.8
Spend less	5,585	46.1

PASSENGER AID VOLUNTEER CONCEPT**HON. SHIRLEY N. PETTIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1976

Mrs. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, as a sponsor of similar legislation to grant reduced air fares to the elderly and the handicapped, as well as their attendants, I would like to call to my colleagues' attention an innovative proposal developed by the Association of Flight Attendants—the union representing 18,000 flight attendants who are responsible for the safety of occupants aboard commercial aircraft.

This proposal, which is entitled the "Passenger Aid Volunteer Concept" was developed and submitted by AFA to both the Federal Aviation Administration and the Civil Aeronautics Board in order to help insure the safe evacuation of a handicapped passenger in a potential emergency.

Mr. Speaker, this concept would provide for rapid egress of the physically disabled and at the same time allow the other passengers the capability of evacuating without undue congestion, should the occasion arise.

Briefly, this concept works as follows:

1. Upon making reservations for a flight, the physically or mentally disabled individual (or their guardian, relative, friend, or whom-ever) would notify the airline concerning their specific limitations in caring for themselves (or the physically disabled). The disabled passenger would notify the airline whether he/she would be traveling with a companion of their choice or whether the airline needed to secure a Passenger Aid Volunteer for them.

2. The physically or mentally disabled individual could have a traveling companion of their own choice and the traveling companion would be required to pay only half of the published fare for that portion of the flight in which he served to provide assistance to the disabled person.

3. Should the disabled passenger have no companion who is physically capable of assisting him, he/she would ask for a Passenger

Aid Volunteer. In doing so, the disabled passenger would provide his name, age, physical disability, height, weight, and destination.

4. Physically able passengers (after this service has been advertised and recognized) who specifically planned their trips in advance could place their names (with the specific airline) on a Passenger Aid Volunteer list and would either be assigned to a specific disabled passenger at that time or would be assigned to a disabled passenger shortly before flight. The Passenger Aid Volunteer would be required to provide the airline with his weight, height, age and so on which would assist in pairing the Passenger Aid Volunteer with the Passenger requiring assistance. The Passenger Aid Volunteer would be required to pay only half of the published fare for that portion of the flight in which he served on behalf of the passenger who required his assistance.

5. Should a physically able passenger assist a passenger requiring assistance during a given flight, the Passenger Aid Volunteer shall be refunded one half of the published fare for that portion of the flight in which he served on behalf of the passenger requiring assistance, providing authority at the boarding station had been issued.

6. Should there be no Passenger Aid Volunteer listed (with the airline) for the disabled passenger (for a particular flight), the flight attendant or agent could select an able bodied passenger to serve as a Passenger Aid Volunteer aboard the flight. The flight attendant or agent in their selecting of an able bodied passenger, would inquire as to his willingness to sit with and assist the disabled individual, and properly inform the passenger (PAV) that he would receive one half of his fare upon reaching his destination by presenting the proper form to the ticket counter upon arrival. The Passenger Aid Volunteer would then be presented with the authorization for refund of one half of the published fare for the duration of the flight that he is to assist the disabled passenger.

7. If (a) no "Passenger Aid Volunteers" were available prior to flight time, (b) the disabled passenger did not have his own traveling companion and (c) no one aboard the aircraft volunteered to be a "Passenger Aid Volunteer", then the airline would have to provide an employee who is physically capable of assisting the disabled passenger.

8. In order to implement this program and to prevent infractions, the airline might want a standard certificate for proof of incapacitation requiring assistance.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to urging my colleagues to support this legislation to provide reduced air fares for the elderly, the handicapped and their attendants, I do hope that the Civil Aeronautics Board will carefully take into consideration the passenger aid volunteer concept.

RESOLUTION ON MONITORING ROMANIA: THE STATUS OF EMIGRATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS**HON. EDWARD I. KOCH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1976

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced House Resolution 1556 on behalf of Congressmen ROBERT F. DRINAN, CHRISTOPHER J. DODD, and myself. Because we will be asking our colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this resolution later this week, I am append-

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ing a copy so that Members may take this early opportunity to consider the resolution:

H. RES. 1556

Whereas section 402 of the Trade Act of 1974 establishes the dedication of the United States to the protection of fundamental human rights and cultural freedom, especially the right to emigrate;

Whereas such dedication has been reaffirmed by the signing by the United States of the Helsinki Agreement (The Final Act of the Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe) which agreement was also signed by Canada and thirty-three European nations, including the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Whereas the Socialist Republic of Romania has restricted the freedom of its citizens in the exercise of their fundamental human rights and cultural freedom, including the exercise of such rights and freedom with respect to education, religion, emigration, and language; and

Whereas such restriction by the Socialist Republic of Romania is inconsistent with the goals of the Trade Act of 1974 and the Helsinki Agreement: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, by the House of Representatives—

That the President is requested to transmit to each House of Congress and to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe a report with respect to the freedom of the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania to exercise their fundamental human rights and cultural freedom, especially the right to emigrate;

That the President is requested to transmit to the Congress a report with respect to the freedom of the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania to exercise their fundamental human rights and cultural freedoms, especially the right to emigrate, each time the President makes a request for authority to waive the application of section 402 (a) and (b) of the Trade Act of 1974 or for authority to extend the United States-Romanian Trade agreement itself;

That the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe is requested to transmit to each House of Congress a report with respect to the freedom of the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania to emigrate and the status of minorities in the Socialist Republic of Romania;

That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that if the Socialist Republic of Romania continues to restrict the freedom of its citizens in the exercise of their fundamental human rights and cultural freedom, especially the right to emigrate, then the 1975 United States-Romanian Trade Agreement and the most-favored nation treatment of the Socialist Republic of Romania by the United States should be terminated; and

That there shall be made available from the contingent fund of the House, \$50,000 for the Trade Subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives for the expenses of acquiring additional staff to assist such subcommittee in carrying out its duties under the Trade Act of 1974. Payment of such amount shall be made upon vouchers signed by the chairman of such subcommittee.

BICENTENNIAL PROJECTS: REGISTER AND VOTE, SIGN A FACSIMILE OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 21, 1976

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I have recently been advised that the Printing In-

dustries of America, Inc., in cooperation with the Salem, Ohio Historical Society and the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, is sponsoring a "Bicentennial Signerfest" as the grand finale of our country's Bicentennial celebration.

According to the "Bicentennial Signerfest," Americans everywhere are being asked to sign facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence as a way of reaffirming our commitment to the principles espoused by the Founding Fathers 200 years ago, and as a way of encouraging Americans to vote in this important election year.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Printing Industries of America for their patriotism and public-spiritedness in undertaking this Bicentennial project. I would like to insert information concerning the "Signerfest" in the RECORD at this time for the consideration of my colleagues in the U.S. Congress and the American people:

PRESS RELEASE OF PRINTING INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA

In cooperation with the Salem Ohio Historical Society and the American Bicentennial Administration, regarding the current project of urging Americans to vote in this great Historic Bicentennial year and in the spirit of the Bicentennial.

Mr. Rodney L. Borum, President of the Printing Industry of America, has released the following letter to Mr. John Warner, Director of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

PRINTING INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA, INC.,
Arlington, Va., September 8, 1976.

HON. JOHN WARNER,
Administrator, American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. WARNER: As you know, the Printing Industries of America adopted the Signerfest idea as its Bicentennial project, in cooperation with the Salem Ohio Historical Society which originated the idea four years ago. The project has been widely accepted.

PIA is currently urging its regional and local affiliates to offer Signerfest facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence as an "aid" to local efforts to encourage voting in 1976.

I understand you also are urging the various efforts to gear their voting projects to the "spirit of the Bicentennial." As President of the Printing Industries of America, I want you to know that PIA will do all we can to aid your efforts to get out the largest vote in America's history in this Bicentennial year.

Like our forefather-printers who printed and "preserved" the content of the Declaration, we of 1976 consider it a privilege for "The Art Preservative of All Arts" to preserve our "reaffirmation" for the Third Century.

We have found that the Signerfest idea is particularly useful for aiding voting projects not only because it points out the "source" of our individual rights but urges individuals to show their appreciation to our forefathers by voting in this historic Bicentennial year.

Sincerely,

RODNEY L. BORUM,
President, Printing Industries of America.

The Signerfest idea basically encourages Americans everywhere to reaffirm the principles of the Supremacy of the Individual for America's third century Grandchildren, by signing facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence with a pledge addendum printed below the signatures of the original signers and with space for the members of a family to add their signatures. Sample below:

[Due to mechanical limitations, the facsimile is not reproduced in the RECORD.]

WE THE PEOPLE OF 1976

On the occasion of the Bicentennial "We the People of 1976" likewise sign our names to this facsimile in the spirit of our forefathers who signed the original, and pledge OUR lives, OUR fortunes and OUR sacred honor for the preservation of the political principles that all human rights are an endowment of the Creator and that government derives its power from the consent of the governed. We will pass this copy on to our grandchildren with the faith that history will encourage them to be Eternally Vigilant—lest they lose their Individual Supremacy by allowing the adoption of political policies of error.

The Family of (spaces for signatures). Below is a reproduction of the reverse side of the Signerfest facsimile [not reproduced due to mechanical limitations]. Facsimiles are printed on appropriate paper for "keepsakes".

WE THE PEOPLE OF 1976

On the Great occasion of the Bicentennial celebration, what better way could "We the People of 1976" find to celebrate than to individually emulate our Forefathers by joining the 1976 "Bicentennial Signerfest" and sign our names to this Keepsake facsimile of the Declaration of Independence and pass it on to our Grandchildren.

Also what better way could we demonstrate our appreciation to our Forefathers, for their personal sacrifices to establish the political principle of the Supremacy of the Individual and upon which hang all the laws of the United States, than by exercising our political supremacy at this historic Bicentennial elections on Nov. 2nd, 1976, and vote.

The above Liberty Bell is a reproduction of the Declaration of Independence set in type and reproduced so small it is difficult to read with the naked eye. It can be read however, with the aid of a strong magnifying glass. The early Craftsman who set this typographical achievement is now unknown. So we take this opportunity to salute him along with modern lithographic Craftsmen who printed this reduced size.

This Bicentennial exercise in patriotism was first originated by the Salem Ohio Historical Society for its local celebration. Because of the national interest that has developed it is now being shared with other communities. The project was approved by the Ohio House of Representatives and the Ohio Senate by joint resolution on July 25, 1975 and reprinted with complimentary remarks in the Congressional Record of the 94th Congress on September 8th, 1975.

To America's Grandchildren of the Third Century—

In this Bicentennial year, the Democratic Party nominated Jimmy Carter; the Republican Party nominated Jerry Ford; the American Party nominated Lester Maddox and the Independent was Eugene McCarthy, for President.

In 1975 the Ohio House of Representatives and the Ohio Senate passed a joint resolution approving the Signerfest idea and urged communities everywhere and their sister states to emulate by making the idea available as a Bicentennial "exercise in patriotism". The resolution on Sept. 8, 1975 was reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and is re-printed below:

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Sept. 8, 1975]

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, recently I received a letter from a friend and former Ohio Senate colleague of mine, the Honorable John Taylor, who is now retired and living in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Senator Taylor advises me that he has been promoting an idea for the Bicentennial celebration in conjunction with the Salem, Ohio Historical Society. His idea is an exceptional exercise in patriotism whereby Americans are encouraged to "sign their names